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BTA ANNOUNCEMENT ON ARREST OF BULGARIAN IN ITALY

LD270940 Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 27 Nov 82

[ 'BTA Announcement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 27 (BTA) -- Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov, deputy representative of the "Balkan" Bulgarian civil aviation in the Italian capital, was arrested on November 25th this year, in Rome.

Till this moment the Bulgarian side has not been notified officially of the grounds of his charges, but according to the reports distributed by the Italian mass media, to the arrested official of the representation of the "Balkan" Bulgarian civil aviation is attributed some kind of "complicity" to the attempt on the life of Pope John II of May last year. Prompted by this, the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has been authorized to declare the following:

The detention of the Bulgarian citizen and official Sergey Ivanov Antonov by the Italian police is an inadmissible provocation against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This is an absolutely illegal, arbitrary, absolutely not justified hostile act. It aims at a non-sensical and absurd campaign of slanders and lies aimed at hurting the traditionally good relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Italian Republic and at discrediting socialist Bulgaria in the eyes of the world public opinion.

Obviously this campaign is being launched to a scenario worked beforehand, which is seen from the noisy bias and goal oriented publications in the press and the transmissions of the radio and television stations in Italy and other countries. It is possible that this campaign may pursue other, farther reaching goals.

It is well-known that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has proved in actual deed its resolute condemnation and denouncing of terrorism. It has been actively helping the struggle against it on international scale, which is supported by sufficient amount of facts and official international recognition.

The absolute absurdity of the charges ascribed to the Bulgarian citizen and official, is fully obvious also from the logical question anyone would ask: "How is that possible that Antonov remained in Rome for more than a year and a half, had he had anything to do whatsoever with the attempt on the pope's life?"

The illegally arrested Bulgarian citizen and official has no and cannot have anything to do with the criminal act. He has not violated the Italian law by anything to deserve such measures against him.

The Bulgarian side expresses a most energetic protest against the absolutely ungrounded detention of the Bulgarian citizen and official Sergey Ivanov Antonov and insists on his immediate release. This is demanded by legality, justice, the international law, as well as by the good relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Italian Republic.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO BLAMES U.S. FOR PROBLEMS

AU251538 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 25 (BTA) -- Obvious are the successes of the Sandinista Revolution, said Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman here today. Its forces are united and solidary although there are certain groups which, as in every revolution, are in opposition.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister emphasized that the main problem in the country is not of internal nature. It stems from the aggressiveness of the North American imperialism, from the hard economic heritage of Somozism.

Mr Brockman added: "But, nevertheless, our economy is moving towards stabilization and progress, contrary to the economies of the neighbouring countries. Although our attention is focused mainly on preserving the territorial integrity and sovereignty, we are taking great care for overcoming the illiteracy, for health care, supply with foodstuffs, the agrarian reform".

He emphasized that the attempts of U.S. imperialism at destablizing the situation in the country and to isolate it are failing. "I think that there is no power to force the Sandinista revolution to yield its gains, since it is a people's revolution. If there is intervention from the outside, the Nicaraguan people will go out of the stuggle against it ever stronger, ever more united".

Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman assessed Bulgaro-Nicaraguan relations as very good -- fraternal relations, based on mutual respect.

"Our countries are linked with common ideals, regardless of the geographical distance between us", he said.

Concludes Visit

AU251617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of the Sandinist Assembly of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and Nicaraguan foreign minister, has left Bulgaria. He was cordially seen off at Sofia airport by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, by deputy ministers and by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TANZANIAN PREMIER BEGINS VISIT 25 NOVEMBER

AU251429 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Cleopa David Msuya, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, was officially welcomed in Sofia today. He has arrived in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Grisha Filopov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the festively decorated Sofia railway station, the Tanzanian prime minister was welcomed by Comrade Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Grisha Filipov welcomed the esteemed guest and those accompanying him. A unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented arms to Cleopa David Msuya, and the Bulgarian and Tanzanian anthems were played.

Cleopa David Msuya later laid a wreath and paid his respects at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Talks Concluded

AU281946 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 28 (BTA) -- The official talks between Bulgaria and Tanzania's prime ministers Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Cleopa David Msuya ended here today.

They found unanimously that the relations between the two countries were developing on the ascendant and that considerable results had been achieved in the building of industrial projects, in agriculture and the trade.

Stating with satisfaction that Bulgaria and Tanzania's stands on a number of international matters are identical or similar, Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Cleopa David Msuya blamed the reactionary imperialist circles for the very complicated and tense international situation.

Mr Cleopa David Msuya left for home earlier today.

Ends Visit, Departs 28 Nov

AU281652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] On 28 November Cleopa David Msuya, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, departed from Bulgaria. At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, he paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. The visit of the leader of the Tanzanian Government made an important contribution to the development of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania. It strengthened the friendship that links the two countries and peoples and gave a new impetus to strengthening, expanding and developing the two countries' relations.

At Sofia airport, which was decorated with the two countries' flags, the Tanzanian guest was seen off by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, deputy ministers, and responsible associates of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Serafim Serafimov and Isaac Sepetu, the two countries' ambassadors, were also at the airport. A representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented honors. The two countries' anthems were played.

BULGARIAN LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED

AU282107 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 24 November reported that Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had received Ilhan Evliyaoglu, Turkish minister of culture and tourism, who is visiting Bulgaria. Talks were held on furthering the tourism exchange.

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 25 November reported that Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, had received Sergey Aleshin, Soviet deputy minister of trade. Issues dealing with the exchange of mass consumer goods in 1983 were discussed by the two ministers. Also discussed were views on expanding scientific-technical cooperation.

The same broadcast carried a report that Ognyan Doynov had arrived in Burgas Okrug on a visit. Ivan Popov, chairman of the scientific-technical unions central council, and Stoyan Markov, chief of the industrial department of the BCP Central Committee, accompanied Ognyan Doynov, who visited the economic combine for ventilation and purification technology and the Red Star plant for the production of railway cars. At a meeting with the leaders of the two enterprises, certain issues connected with improving technical standards and the quality of production were discussed.

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 26 November reported that a celebration marking the 75th birthday of Bulgarian sociologist Ivan Khadzhiyaki was held in Troyan that evening. Miko Balev, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Lovech Okrug party and state leaders were present. Milko Balev read a letter from Todor Zhivkov to the relatives of Ivan Khadzhiyski.

OFFICIALS GIVE DETAILS OF 'INTERSPUTNIK' PROGRAM

AU271450 Sofia BTA in English 2040 GMT 26 Nov 82

["Space - for Peace Purposes" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 26 (BTA) -- For a week the Bulgarian capital has been hosting the 11th session of the council of the international organisation for space connections "Intersputnik". The work of the session was attended by specialists of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Yemen, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, Japan and the International Organisation for Radio and Television (OIRT).

Already at the first sitting Engineer Yanko Yanev, deputy minister of Bulgaria's communications, was elected chairman of the council.

The session reviewed the possibilities for distributing the channels among the participant countries, for fitting out the earth space stations with new apparatuses, for regulating the control stations. The proposal for a cooperation agreement between "Intersputnik" and "Inmarsat", the international organisation for sea satellite radio-connection, was reviewed. Some documents were approved, which will contribute to the accelerated passing over of "Intersputnik" into a stage of commercial operation and extended cooperation in the sphere of space connections. The session outlined the forthcoming tasks for improving the work on providing the international television exchange, of the telephone and telegraph connections, as well as on extending the system of SPQJ connections.

Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, and Mr Yuriy Krupin, director general of the international organisation for space connections, told a BTA representative their impressions of the future work of the "Intersputnik" council.

Mr Pando Vanchev said: "The carrying through of the space connections is an example of practical application of the achievements of the modern science. Today 14 countries are switched onto the system with their earth stations, but their number will be on the steady increase. For 11 years now "Intersputnik" has been uniting through its activity different countries and peoples and is serving peace and progress.

Bulgaria was also one of the nine countries - founder of the organisation. This country is one of the most active members of "Intersputnik". In 1977 the first television shows were made possible in Bulgaria, received through the earth station for space connections.

Mr Pando Vanchev emphasized that there are two satellites operating into the "Intersputnik" system - "Stationar-4" in the western and "Stationar-5" in the eastern hemisphere as well as the earth space stations for connection of the member countries. Up to now the telephone channels are realized through the two satellites, and the television exchange is 6 hours in the day-and-night. In the next two years the telephone channels will increase considerably, and the earth stations will be equipped in such a way as to be able to transmit two television programmes. Reconstruction and updating will be fully completed in 1984 - on the eve of Olympiade-84.

MX PLAN 'TRAMPLES' TREATIES; 'NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL'

AU261304 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "On Reagan's Decision Pertaining to the MX Missiles; Dangerous Gamble" -- passages in all capitals indicate boldface as published]

[Excerpts] ONE HUNDRED NEW AMERICAN INTERCONTIENTAL MX MISSILES WILL BE DEPLOYED IN REINFORCED UNDERGROUND SILOS NEAR CHEYENNE IN SOUTHEAST WYOMING. EACH OF THEM WILL HAVE A WARHEAD CONSISTING OF 10 INDEPENDENTLY TARGETED NUCLEAR PAYLOADS. EACH PAYLOAD WILL HAVE A DESTRUCTIVE POWER 10 TIMES GREATER THAN THE NUCLEAR BOMBS THAT DESTROYED HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI. THIS WAS ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN IN A TELEVISION SPEECH AT 10:00 P.M. LOCAL TIME ON MONDAY.

The MX missiles, together with the strategic B-1 bombers and intercontinental missiles carried by submarines, are to substantially strengthen the American nuclear potential. THEY ARE TOTALLY AT VARIANCE WITH THE TREATIES CONCLUDED IN THE PAST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION, PARTICULARLY WITH THE SALT I, WHICH PROCEEDED FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES' STRATEGIC PARITY. The consequence of Reagan's decision can only be another round of armament.

A recent session of Congress was addressed by among others, General McCarthy, Defense Secretary Weinberger's "special assistant" for MX missiles. He said that the new missiles are to provide the United States with the possibility to exert pressure on the Soviet Union as well as with an "immediate capacity" for nuclear attack. That, in fact, means that the UNITED STATES EXPECTS FROM THE MX MISSILES THE POSSIBILITY OF THE FIRST NUCLEAR STRIKE AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

THE NEW MISSILES ARE THE REAGAN GOVERNEMNT'S DANGEROUS ATTEMPT TO GAIN STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY OVER THE SOVIET UNION. THE UNITED STATES HAS ABOUT 7,500 STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS AT PRESENT, THEIR NUMBER WILL INCREASE BY A FULL 1,000. THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT NEED SUCH A QUANTITY OF WEAPONS FOR DEFENSE; THEY ARE DESTINED FOR AGGRESSION. Moreover, the manner in which the missiles will be deployed at launching bases will, without doubt, give impetus for an accelerated development of new warheads and that means another very expensive and dangerous armament round.

THE DECISION NOW MADE IN WASHINGTON CONSTITUTES A FURTHER SERIOUS DETERIORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, of Soviet-American relations, and increases the danger of nuclear war. The decision tramples underfoot the principles which the previous American Governments adopted in Soviet-American treaties, above all in the SALT I, in the Vladivostok Protocol and others.

The MX missiles, new bombers, missiles in submarines-- simply the whole huge U.S. nuclear armament -- is a threat to peace. Also the danger of an accidental nuclear war is increasing, for example as the consequence of an explosion in one of the silos which are close together. THEY ALSO ARE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO TORPEDO THE SOVIET-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE LIMITATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS HELD IN GENEVA. They show that the Reagan Government really does not wish an agreement which would slow down or halt the arms race. In this light what Reagan said in his speech about reducing armament and his "proposals" -- among other things, about a "hot line" between Washington and Moscow -- look like an attempt to deceive public opinion.

The Reagan government thinks that the MX missiles will provide it with an instrument to gain military superiority and to conduct policy from a position of strength vis-a-vis the socialist countries. The previous American Governments committed a similar mistake. The socialist states have not given in and will not give in to nuclear blackmail.

'Hard Line Pursued' By U.S.

LD272222 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At the beginning of this week Ronald Reagan, the American President, announced his decision in Washington to include 100 MX intercontinental missiles in the United States strategic arsenal. The fact that the deployment of these new strategic mobile missiles, so far only in the state of Wyoming, is not a peripheral affair in the United States and NATO strategic plans is borne out by the fact that this issue will rank among the main ones at the meeting of the nuclear planning group, which is to meet in Brussels at the beginning of next week. Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, is to brief the group at this meeting about the main problems of long-term nuclear war. The Pentagon has already issued instructions for planning such a conflict. Despite existing problems, particularly with the Pershing missiles, the American side will be trying to convince its European partners that the tests are taking place in accordance with the time schedule.

The United States' latest step in the military area and President Reagan's speech have aroused anticipated applause and satisfaction among the supporters of the hard line pursued by American policy. Among the American public and in the countries of the United States' West European allies this agreement has decidedly not been and is not applauded. Retired U.S. Rear Admiral William Carroll, for instance, described this decision as pouring more oil on the fire of arms buildup, declaring that the Soviet Union would be compelled to carry out retaliatary measures. Edward Kennedy, an important figure within the Democratic Party, reacted to that announcement by saying that this new program increases the risk of a nuclear war, calling on the American Congress to refuse to permit the introduction of these missiles into the arsenal of the United States armed forces.

As an answer to these and similar voices in Washington the President has threatened that unless this plan is approved by the congress he will withdraw the American negotiationg team from the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union. Such an attitude is typical for the current American military-political line.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES NEW PRC FOREIGN MINISTER

LD262332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has sent a congratulatory telegram to Wu Xuagian, minister of foreign affairs of the Chinese People's Republic, on the occasion of his appointment to that post.

HUSAK SENDS NATIONAL DAY, SOLIDARITY MESSAGES

To SFRY's Stambolic

LD281824 Prague CTK in English 1732 28 Nov 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Yugoslav leading officials on their country's national day - the Republic Day.

In the telegram to Yugoslav Presidium Chairman Petar Stambolic and Presidium Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic, Gustav Husak expressed Czechoslovakia's respect for the results the Yugoslav people has achieved in the construction of socialist society since the liberation of its country from fascism, under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The president recalled the traditional friendship and the successfully developing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and expressed his conviction that the relations between the two countries will further enhance to the benefit of their nations, in the interest of a joint struggle for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated to chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc on the same occasion.

To Albania's Alia

LD270004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the national holiday of his country.

To PLO's 'Arafat

LD281734 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 28 Nov

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of greetings to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The Czechoslovak people follows with sincere and deep sympathies the valiant struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against the imperialist-Zionist plot in the Middle East, against Israel's aggression in Lebanon, with the Palestinian people becoming its main victim, the telegram stressed.

Czechoslovakia resolutely condemns the aggressive policy of Israel towards Lebanon and in the whole Middle East region, pursued at the price of the most disgusting crimes against humanity, with an all-out support of world imperialism led by the United States, the telegram underlined.

PLO Solidarity Rally Held

AU262003 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 82 p 2

[CTK report in column "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] A rally of working people and youth marking the international day of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine was held in Karlovy Vary on Wednesday. The rally was attended by (Burhan Khalak), deputy chief of the PLO representation in Prague, by a delegation of the Czechoslovak committee for solidarity with Afro-Asian nations headed by Pavel Dzunda, and by other representatives. In a resolution which the participants adopted, they expressed firm support and sympathy for the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people.

TWO 'CHARTER 77' SIGNERS ALLOWED TO LEAVE CSSR

AU261928 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Two signers of the human rights declaration "Charter 77," the historian Jan Mlynarik and the journalist Karel Kyncl, will be allowed to leave Czechoslovakia in the near future. Earlier another regime critic, Karel Bartosek, was allowed to leave for the West.

BIOGRAPHIES OF CPCZ PRESIDIUM CANDIDATES ISSUED

Jan Fojtik

LD251908 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Jan Fojtik, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee secretary who was elected alternate member of the party Presidium today, was born on March 1, 1928, at Milotice nad Becvou, district of Prerov. His father was a farm labourer.

He graduated from the Philosophical Faculty of Prague's Charles University, and worked as the secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet institute. In 1951, he became editor of RUDE PRAVO, the Communist Party daily.

From 1957 to 1961, he studied at the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1968, he worked for a short time as a scientific worker of the Institute of Political Scinces of the Communist Party Central Committee, and in the period of consolidation was chief editor of the party journal NOVA MYSL, and rector of the political college of the party.

Jan Fojtik joined the Communist Party in 1946, and was elected alternate member of its Central Committee in 1966. He became its member in September 1969, and elected Central Committee secretary and member of the Central Committee Secretariat in November 1969.

He has been Federal Assembly deputy since 1969.

Josef Haman

LD251900 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Josef Haman, Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, was born in a working-class family on May 2, 1933, at Roztoky, district of Semily. He studied at the College of Political and Economic Sciences in Prague, and at the Institute of Finance and Economics in Leningrad.

He was admitted to the Communist Party in 1952. Since 1964, he has been working at the party Central Committee, later as a head of section and deputy head of a department. In 1970, he was appointed head of the Economic Department of the party Central Committee Bureau. Since 1971, he has been deputy head of the economic department of the Central Committee, and secretary of the National Economic Commission of the Central Committee. From 1973, he worked in the Secretariat of the general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. In 1976, he was appointed head of the office of the Czechoslovak president.

In March 1978, Josef Haman was elected member of the Central Committee of the party, its secretary and member of the Central Committee Secretariat. He has been Federal Assembly deputy since 1980.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES RESOLUTION

LD252126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Resolution of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session held 24-25 November in Prague]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee at its session held on 24-25 November 1982 discussed the fulfillment of the economic-social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the main tasks and targets of the state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1983. The results, which were achieved owing to the party's great organizational work and the selfless effort of the working people, show that the ensuring of the smooth operation of the economy and the maintenance of the citizens' existing living standards and social security has been substantially achieved. The external economic balance is being strengthened, cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is being deepened. Gradually the disproportionate volume of unfinished projects is being reduced, and the planned changes in the structure of production are being implemented. The materials and other material costs are being achieved.

These successes are the more important because they were achieved in considerably complex conditions, primarily international, political and economic, at a time when the most reactionary circles of world imperialism in all ways are intensifying the policy of confrontation and economic discrimination against socialism.

The plan for 1983 follows the positive results of the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It further implements the strategic line of the 16th CPCZ Congress toward deepening the process of intensification, implementing structural changes, and raising the export performance of the Czechoslovak economy.

Despite some current problems and shortcomings, growing demands in ensuring the targets of economic and social development, and the complexity of the internal but primarily external conditions, our national economy has the strength and means to deal with still more demanding tasks.

The tasks of the state plan for 1983 aim at the further strengthening of the balanced state of the economy including external relations, the achievement of greater dynamism in economic development and of growth in the effectiveness and quality of production, and better economy and valorization of all types of fuels, energy, metals, raw materials and materials. The fundamental prerequisite for maintaining the existing living standards is to ensure production in the required structure and quality. Inevitably, this requires enhanced effectiveness of managerial, organizational, political-educational and control work at all levels of the state, economic and party management.

The CPCZ Central Committee stresses that the further restoration of the balance of the external economic relations requires that at all levels of management exceptional attention is paid to the ensuring and consistent fulfillment of export targets, to purposeful reduction of the import demands of the economy, and to the general enhancement of the economic effectiveness of foreign trade. Cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the fulfillment of the tasks and obligations contained for us in the program of socialist economic integration and long-term agreements, are of the utmost importance.

It is necessary to ensure smooth supplies of quality goods of the required structure to the domestic market. This requires a better adjustment of production to the interests of consumers, an improvement in the composition of goods, and an increased proportion of innovative products of high technological standards.

Both the supply and trade organizations must approach far more effectively and actively the fulfillment of the planned supplies, respond more operatively to problems which occur, and resolve resolutely the supplies of goods in short supply.

In the interest of ensuring rational feeding of the people and the gradual enhancement of self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, there is an urgent need to intensify further agricultural production and to raise the standards of its valorization, to maintain the preferential growth of plant production, and in line with that to develop animal production on the basis of own fodder sources. With the aid of technological development the land fund and all production means must be used; losses in production processes and in storage must be reduced. The reserves existing in the persisting differences in the results achieved by agricultural enterprises must be utilized. In the food industry it is necessary to ensure comprehensive utilization of raw materials, to raise the quality of products, and in line with resources to adjust their composition to the demands of consumers.

The state and economic bodies at all levels must more speedily solve the tasks of technological development and realize its results in production. Our economy needs more products with high utility values, comparable with world standards. Toward this end it is necessary to direct and stimulate the work collectives in production bodies to utilize better the creative potential of scientific-research workers. The further enhancement of the standards of the management and effectiveness of investment development and the further improvement in cooperation of all participants in the investment process, are an important task. Through a faster adjustment of the volume and structure of construction and the direction of investment development, it is necessary to contribute in a more pronounced way to the completion of projects and the commissioning of capacities in the planned schedules and parameters, to the reduction of the volume of unfinished projects, and to shortening the average time of construction. With this in view it is necessary to completely fulfill all the measures included in the stance of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government on the situation in the construction industry and on its urgent tasks in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The realization of the above-mentioned tasks increases the demands on the managerial cadres: It requires from them to solve more emphatically specific problems and to implement more consistently the package of measures for improving planned management, to improve substantially the quality of direct management and decisionmaking and the methods and style of the managerial and organizational work, to develop creative and iniative-imbued attitudes, to apply the socialist principles of reward, and to overcome decisively manifestations of bureaucratism, routine, lack of imagination and tolerance of shortcomings.

The complexity and demands of tasks require that party bodies and organizations at all levels of the national economy ensure the fulfillment of the plan for 1983 through enhancing the effectiveness of organizational and educational influence in work collectives, the example of communists, and a demanding application of the right to check. They must more emphatically organize the realization of party resolutions and avoid shortcomings in time. It is necessary to apply high demands on the work of the officials and managerial workers in the state bodies and the economic sphere, and to demand from them a party-imbued attitude to the ensuring of planned tasks. Everywhere it is necessary to ensure the implementation and observance of the planning, financial, price and wage discipline, to strengthen more determinedly technological and work discipline.

Of great importance for the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for 1983 and the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, for enhancing the effectiveness and for further improving the quality of party work will be the annual membership meetings of primary organizations now being prepared, and the all-plenary meeting, party conference and public membership meetings, which will follow them in the first half of 1983. Their preparation and progress must be conducted in such a way that on the basis of an objective, specific and critical assessment of the results achieved in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress they lay down specific tasks so that the plan for 1983 and the remaining years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan may be ensured, and that the elected committee of the primary organizations and other party bodies may become the guarantee of a consistent fulfillment of the congress program.

The Central Committee expects that the annual deliberations of communists will be characterized with an aggressive approach to ensuring the main tasks and with a determined resolution of problems. It is convinced that they will contribute to the further strengthening of the party's leading role, to enhancing the effectiveness of the work of primary organizations, to the development of the creative activity, initiative and combativeness of communists, and that by their conclusions they will provide new stimuli for the mobilization of all sources and forces in the construction of advanced socialist society.

The CPCZ Central Committee highly appreciates the initiative and activity of workers, cooperative farmers, engineers, scientific workers, leading cadres, trade unionists, young people and women, working collectives, and the majority of our working people in the fulfillment of the demanding tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In this context it appreciates the development of stimulating movements, initiatives and socialist competition of the party's economic policy. It supports the approach of several party organizations to directing the initiative of the working people toward the overfulfillment of planned production with the use of saved raw materials, energy and materials and toward the smooth ensuring of the feeding of the citizens and fulfillment of the tasks of plant and animal production. In this respect it appreciates the initiative of the brigades of socialist labor, supports their orientation toward an effective and quality fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the plan, a purposeful utilization of the results of the scientific-technological development, and development of brigade-forms of the organization of labor and rewards, and the deepening of internal-enterprise self-accountancy [khozraschot].

The CPCZ Central Committee appeals to the party, trade union, youth and other social bodies and organizations, to all economic bodies and work collectives, to develop the initiative and activity of the working bodies and work collectives, to develop the initiative and activity of the working people for the mobilization of all available resources and reserves in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the decisive tasks of the state plan. It appeals to them to participate actively in the social monitoring of the utilization of fuels, energy and motor oil at all places of work, and in line with the resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress to overfulfill the planned savings by at least 0.5 percent. It offers full political and moral support to the initiative, now being born, to produce in 1983 on the basis of counterplans in plants and enterprises goods worth at least the value of 1 day's production over and above the planned tasks, with the use of saved raw materials, metals, motor oils, fodder, energy, fuels, and other costs. It appeals to work collectives to develop work initiative and socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the victorious February.

The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that communists, together with the working people, will make every effort to fulfill successfully the tasks of the state plan for 1983, and thus contribute to the realization of the program of the 16th party congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The report on the state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1983, delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

2. The report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee since the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session in April 1982.

The CPCZ Central Committee acknowledges:

1. The political-organizational ensuring of the results of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session.

2. The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on annual membership meetings of the primary organizations of the party, all-plenary meetings and party conferences in 1983.

## BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON HISTORY TEXTBOOKS -- An international conference on the criticism of history textbooks in the FRG from the viewpoint of ideological influence on youth in that country was held in Ostrava on Thursday. Leading historians from the CSSR, Katowice in the Polish People's Republic and representatives of the Pedagogic Academy in Erfurt in the GDR heard seven reports. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 82 p 8 AU]

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT DISCUSSED -- The 47th session of the Council of the Central Dispatching Organization of the Interconnected Power Grid of the Socialist Community, held in Prague recently, reviewed the past 20 years of its activity. It noted, among other things, that in that period the installed generating capacity of the interconnected power grid increased from 25,324 MW to 141,000 MW, the production of electricity from less than 130 billion kWh to 666 billion kWh, mutual deliveries increased from 3.36 billion kWh to 32 billion kWh and the capacity of the international transmission powerlines from 2,500 MW to 23,000 MW. As a result of its participation in the construction of the 750-kv transmission powerline from the USSR to Hungary, the CSSR is entitled to an additional 1.2 billion kWh annually. The socialist community's power grid is the biggest in the world. It stretches from the western borders of the CSSR and the GDR all the way to Lake Baikal in Siberia. Its maximum capacity is about 300,000 MW. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 82 p 5 AU]

CONSULTATION WITH FRENCH -- Regular consultations between the representatives of the CSSR and French ministries of foreign affairs were held in Paris on 22-23 November. "Both sides expressed interest in reviewing the CSSR-French relations in all spheres." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 82 p 7 AU]

DAMAGED RAILROAD CARS -- More than 117,000 freight railroad cars were "forcibly" damaged in the CSSR in the first 9 months of the year. Their repair cost more than Kcs118 million. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

STORM-DESTROYED TIMBER -- Strong winds that raged over North Bohemia on 7 November caused great damage to forests. In the Liberec region alone the strong winds left behind some 50,000 cubic meters of damaged timber and in the Frydlant region more than 30,000 cubic meters. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

MITTAG, CDU POLITICIAN HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

LD261350 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] East Berlin, 26 Nov (DPA) -- CDU Politician Walther Leisler Kiep, in a talk with the SED Politburo member in charge of economic affairs, Guenter Mittag, has noted a definite interest by the GDR in further developing relations with the FRG. After a talk lasting an hour on Friday morning in East Berlin, Kiep told journalists that Mittag had left him in "no doubt that the GDR has a lively interest in further developing economic relations and in fully exploiting all opportunities that arise from the existing treaties." All the issues between the two German states, including the minimum exchange levy for Western visitors to the GDR, had been discussed.

Kiep stressed that he had indeed consulted with Chancellor Helmut Kohl about his trip to East Berlin, but that he was not the chancellor's emissary. He also pointed to his constant contacts with GDR representatives, including Mittag, over many years.

Kiep announced that the talks between experts on the problem of the Elbe's pollution -- which had been planned for a long time -- would now "definitely" begin. The head of the permanent mission of the FRG to East Berlin, Hans Otto Braeutigam, who attended the talk with Mittag, added that one could expect the start of these talks at the beginning of next year.

Kiep also stressed when speaking to journalists that SED Politburo member Herman Axen, speaking the previous day to the SED Central Committee had quoted Chancellor Kohl's remarks in which he had expressed the desire for developing relations with the GDR. The GDR had "carefully looked into and weighed" Kohl's remarks on relations between the two German states and was assessing them realistically, Axen said.

FDJ, SYRIAN YOUTH UNION SIGN DECLARATION

AU251707 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Close Militant Alliance With SAR [Syrian Arab Republic] Youth: Joint Declaration FDJ - RYU [Union of Youth of the Revolution of Syria] Signed; Friendship Days in Syria Ended"]

[Summary] "Damascus (ADN) -- At the conclusion of the friendship days of the GDR and SAR youth, a joint declaration by the FDJ and RYU was signed in Damascus on Tuesday. 'In the opinion of the FDJ and the RYU, there is nothing more important in our time than the preservation of peace. The policy of confrontation and the arms drive pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States, has tremendously exacerbated the international situation. This policy must not be allowed to succeed,' it is stated in the declaration.

"The FDJ and RYU valued the role of the youth in the peace movement and reaffirmed their firm determination to do all they can to prevent the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. The USSR's pledge not to use nuclear weapons first is being regarded as an example for all powers that possess nuclear weapons. 'This is the only way that the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, that confronts the present and future generation as a result of the lunatic stepped-up arms and confrontational policy of the United States and of NATO, can be perceptibly reduced.'"

"The two youth associations denounce the barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon supported by the United States as well as the actions taken to eliminate the Palestinian people. They request, 'in agreement with the UN decisions, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggression troops from Lebanon and from all the other Arab territories occupied since 1967.'

"In the opinion of the FDJ and RYU, of particular importance for a solution to the Middle East conflict is the outcome of the most recent Arab summit conference in Fes as well as the proposals of the Soviet Union of 15 September 1982. The two associations reaffirm their unshakable solidarity with the Arab national liberation movement, with the struggle of the Palestinian people for the assertion of their legitimate rights under PLO leadership.

"The delegations of the two youth associations declare the resolve of the youth of their respective countries to actively continue the cooperation and to expand it. An agreement on friendship and cooperation between the FDJ and RYU and a protocol on the exchange of young tourists were signed."

On the last day of its visit, the FDJ delegation, led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited the "City of Martyr Children" and attended an event in the sports palace of Damascus where Syrian Pioneers were festively admitted into the ranks of the youth union.

FISCHER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

LD291000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0848 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Belgium on Monday for an official visit. He was invited by his Belgian counterpart, Leo Tindemans. During his stay in Brussels, Oskar Fischer will also have meetings with the presidents of the two chambers of parliament and be received by King Baudouin.

DAILY REPORTS FAVORABLY ON SFRY LEADER'S VISIT

LD261408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- "Continuity and dynamism characterize the friendly cooperation between our republic and the SFRY," stresses today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in a leading article on the official friendship visit to the GDR by the president of the Presidency of the SFRY, which ended on Wednesday. The paper recalls "the great traditions of the joint struggle of Yugoslav and German communists against capitalist exploitation, fascism and war." This is a secure basis for the friendly relations between the GDR and the SFRY.

"The comradely relations between the SED and the LCY are of great importance for the comprehensive shaping and all-round deepening of cooperation," the newspaper stresses, adding: "The SED and the LCY want to continue to develop their internationalist work in the future and to promote open and constructive dialogue on all questions of mutual interest." The newspaper points to mutual contacts at the highest levels between the governments and parliaments, as well as the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, that meets the "fundamental interests of the two peoples."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "During their exchange of views on the international situation, Erich Honecker and Petar Stambolic stated that the safeguarding of peace is the main contemporary question. They reaffirmed that the intensification of joint action by all forces supporting peace, security, disarmament, detente and cooperation based on equal rights was, in view of the serious international situation, more urgent than ever. The most important thing is specific progress in arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons."

The newspaper stresses that both statesmen pointed to the duty and the possibilities of the European states "to make an important contribution on the basis of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act toward improving the international situation. They attach prime importance to the convening of a conference on trust and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe." Both politicians opposed the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the paper stresses.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND points to the common standpoints of the two states on the dangerous aggravation of the situation in other parts of the world. "The GDR and the SFRY proclaim their solidarity with the peoples fighting for national and social liberation. They strongly condemn all forms of pressure and interference, the threat or use of force in international relations and all manifestations of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid." Here the newspaper draws attention to the support of both states for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question, for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people -- which is represented by the PLO -- for a halt to hostilities between Iran and Iraq and for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the South-West African Peoples Organization leadership.

"The two statesmen stressed the Nonaligned Movement as a positive factor in international relations," the newspaper continues, and notes in conclusion that this visit contributes to "the further consolidation of the long-standing friendly relations between the two peoples."

CHURCH DIGNITARIES DISCUSS PEACE, DISARMAMENT

AU251802 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Christian Citizens' Contribution To Preserving Peace: Meeting With Church Dignitaries in Gera Bezirk"]

[Summary] "Gera (ADN) -- On Tuesday the working groups of Christian circles of the National Front and of the Gera Bezirk Committee of the GDR National Front met for an exchange of ideas with superintendents, parsons and synod members of Gera Bezirk. The meeting was held under the slogan 'Commitment to peace -- service to man.' Guenther Greve, chairman of the central working group and member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the National Front National Council, stressed that the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the multitude of disarmament proposals made by the socialist countries prove that socialism and peace are a unity. Today preserving peace is closely linked with disarmament and affects everyone's vital interests. This is why everybody is also irresponsible for peace."

Subsequently, the participants discussed the Christians' contribution to the struggle for peace in two working groups. Senior Parson Johannes Layn denounced the enormous amounts of money spent on arms in the United States, and Dr Hans-Joachim Schueffler, of the theology section of Friedrich Schiller University, pointed out that the present serious threats to peace are a challenge for Christians to act.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT

AU251800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "To Curb the NATO Arms Drive in a Broad Unity Front; CFK Regional Conference: Resistance Has Become a Necessity"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- The Christian Peace Conference (CFK) in the GDR will actively help 'in a broad united front of all world peace forces to curb the new armament round set to motion by the U.S. Administration.'

"As the declaration adopted on Tuesday by the CFK Regional Conference in Berlin continues, the stationing of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, decided on by NATO for the coming year, involves weapons for a war of aggression. 'This is why resistance to their stationing becomes a dire necessity since they now constitute the greatest danger to world peace."

In the document, which was adopted after 2 days of deliberations, the USSR's pledge not to use nuclear weapons first was welcomed.

"In this connection the parsons, theologians and laymen denounce the anticommunism pursued in Western countries as an 'instrument of manipulation for lies and threats and for advanced armaments.'" In the document the signatories declare their readiness to cooperate with all those who need peace and are ready to take specific steps to preserve it.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITIA COMMANDERS

DW291209 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] In the Karl Marx year of 1983, the working class militia of Halle Bezirk intend to struggle for exemplary results in socialist competition and to fulfill all party tasks with honor. The participants in a commanders' conference pledged this in a greetings message to Erich Honecker.

During the commanders' conference, Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and head of the German People's Police, assessed the creative and determined activities of the working people for implementing the decisions of the party congress as a decisive means toward coping with the higher requirements set by the fifth plenum of the SED Central Committee.

Among the participants in the conference was Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Executive Board.

BRIEFS

PEACE DELEGATION IN MEXICO -- During an exchange of experiences between representatives of the GDR Peace Council and the Mexican Peace Movement (Mompaz) in Mexico City, the joint aims in the struggle for peace and the need for joint actions against the deployment of mass destruction means in the NATO countries of Western Europe were stressed. The delegation of the GDR, which is headed by Georg Boehm, vice president of the GDR Peace Council, was invited by Mompaz. On behalf of Mompaz, Manuel Terrazas praised the GDR's contribution to the struggle for peace and detente. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Nov 82 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Puja Hosts Dinner

LD261238 Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 25 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja gave a dinner Thursday in honour of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, currently on an official, friendship visit to Hungary.

Varkonyi Talks With D'Escoto

LD241234 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI) -- Today Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, held talks in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of complete agreement with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of the General Assembly of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, currently on an official friendly visit in Hungary. They exchanged information on the work of their respective parties and discussed inter-party relations and timely international issues. The meeting was attended by Eva Conrado Flores, Nicaraguan ambassador to Hungary, Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, and Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Lazar Meets Foreign Minister

LD261545 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the Nicaraguan foreign minister. Miguel d'Escoto Brockman has been holding talks in our country since yesterday. The Nicaraguan politician met Peter Varkonyi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, in the morning, and in the afternoon he laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' memorial. He then toured Budapest.

Losonczi Meets D'Escoto

LD261808 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Friday met Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman who is on an official visit in Hungary. The meeting, held in an open and candid atmosphere, was attended also by Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

Foreign Minister Departs

LD291122 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 29 (MTI) -- Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, who paid an official friendship visit to Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, left Budapest Monday.

MTI INTERVIEWS APRO ON VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD271216 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Vienna, November 26 (MTI) -- From our correspondent, Zoltan Szabo:

Hungarian-Austrian parliamentary talks ended in Vienna Friday.

On behalf of Federal Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Dr. Hertha Firnberg, minister of science and research, gave a luncheon in honour of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation.

Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, gave the following interview to MTI correspondent on the visit to Austria.

There are traditionally good relations between the Hungarian National Assembly and the Austrian Nationalrat, he said. We exchange visits every second or third year and regularly exchange views on foreign policy in the Interparliamentary Union. This year we discussed the improvement of economic relations, cultural issues and tourism, in an open atmosphere. There was a desire for the further development of cooperation and we searched for further opportunities. In other words, our talks were conducted in a good-neighbourly spirit.

We also discussed international issues. Both sides expressed anxiety over the tense international situation. We expressed the wish that our governments and parliament make further efforts to safeguard detente and world peace. It was stated with satisfaction that our stand is identical not only in cooperation, but our stand on the main topics of international political life.

Both parties want the peaceful settlement of debated issues, said the president of the Hungarian National Assembly. On behalf of the Hungarian National Assembly, Antal Apro invited Anton Benya, president of Nationalrat, and its delegation for a visit to Hungary at a later date.

The Hungarian parliamentary delegation left for Hungary Friday.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL MEETS, ADOPTS DECISIONS

LD261824 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in session Friday. It resolved that parliament be convened on December 16 and discuss the bill on the 1983 state budget.

The Presidential Council ratified the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, reported on his official visit to Kuwait. His report was approved and it was stated that the visit and talks were useful and directed attention to new areas of cooperation and will promote the strengthening and many-sided development of relations.

On the request of the Council of Ministers, the Presidential Council passed a decree law on the release of bonds for financial institutes and economic organizations. Bonds for individual citizens may only be purchased as a form of financing communal projects.

The Presidential Council modified Act III of 1971 on cooperatives. The cooperative laws were updated in 1977. The new move was considered justified because of greater economic independence of the cooperatives, differentiation of their economic conditions and the proposals put forward at cooperative congresses.

The Presidential Council updated a ruling on compulsory medical treatment of alcoholics. The modified regulation also aims at greater protection for the family and the working environment of the alcoholic, and stipulates conditions of ordering alcoholics for compulsory treatment and hospital methods.

In an effort to streamline the system of higher scientific training, the Presidential Council modified a decree law on scientific qualifications and higher education institutions.

The Presidential Council modified a 1975 act on social insurance. The modification increases the eligibility of members of agricultural cooperatives for family allowance. It stipulates new terms for the allocation of state allowances for sickness, accidents, maternity and pensions. In future, lawyers, freelance performers, private artisans and traders will have the same rights of social insurance as regular employees. The new regulation considers that the work of individual farmers is commensurate with that of cooperative members and should, therefore, be able to claim equal benefits.

GREATER ROLE TO BE GIVEN TO PARLIAMENT

AU241742 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 82 p 5

[TANJUG correspondent Milos Corovic report]

[Excerpts] Budapest, November -- [no date as published] -- The Hungarian party Central Committee is at present dealing with the question of the further development of the election system and in this connection the role of the parliament. But many think that this is only the serious beginning of a public elaboration of a program of measures aimed at further developing the political system as a whole.

What is indisputably a priority subject, although it is a most complex one, is the position and the role of the party. The Stalinist-type party that fell apart in 1956 left a waste and a void, and it was up to the new leading political force to draft new roads, learning from the errors of the old, so that it could become what it wanted to be. The links between the party and the masses, a democratization of the life in the party and in society, abandoning the restrictions in the economy, the trust in the working man -- all these are the components of a new policy that has shown its vitality in the past quarter of a century.

It was realized a long time ago, however, that good wishes and intentions have not always been accompanied by proper practical solutions, and in addition it has been noticed that some "new" solutions must be changed with the passage of time, and they must be changed considerably. The big step that has been made in separating the party from the state has not yielded sufficient results in practice, for it is felt that the slogan of past times -- "If the party and the state are not one and the same thing, they are also not two things" -- has not quite lost its topicality yet. Therefore, the position and the role of the government, of the parliament and of lower organs of authority and of the social organizations should now be subjected to serious examination so that the party may be moved out of their way in all those instances where it is assessed that it hampers their independence. This, of course, is not easy to do.

In this complex, the function of the parliament must also be examined more thoroughly, for the highest organ of authority is not yet performing that mission in society that belongs to it, considering that it represents a broad popular base. In this connection, too, the problem of unclarified powers of the party and other organs arises. No matter how much it is believed that it is impossible to "divide spheres," it is nonetheless believed that it is possible "roughly" to determine the fields in which the party should not seek a place for itself or at least for its operational activity.

The relationship between the provincial party apparatus and the electoral body (the committee against the people's council) represents only the other side of the coin of the relationship between the Central Committee, on the one hand, and the parliament and the government, on the other.

All statements about the Central Committee's superiority in relation to the parliament and the government can also be accepted in the relationship between the lower committees toward the corresponding organs of authority and administration.

In the research that is now being done, the position of the trade unions and the Patriotic People's Front occupies one of the extraordinary places because the view has been stated that the Patriotic People's Front, as a broad movement of the masses, and the trade unions, as a mass organization of the workers class, still do not have that character that they should have at a stage when one wants to march more strongly along the road of development of socialist democracy. If these two organizations decide to serve as a party's "conveyor belt," then this mediating role must not work only in a single direction, it is stressed here. Neither the Patriotic People's Front nor the trade unions must transmit the party's directives from the top to the bottom, but they must simultaneously be an interpreter of the people's and workers mood from the grassroots to the top.

Along with these two organizations, some 600 other various organizations and associations exist in Hungary that in the nation's political affairs, must achieve a greater importance and must realize a more complete substance of their activity and in this way also exert a stronger influence on the leading political structures.

A more active involvement in the further development of the political system is an expression of the assessment that such an involvement represents an unavoidable precondition for the society's general advance toward more complete democracy.

## TELEVISION TO START TELETEXT PROGRAM 30 NOVEMBER

LD231705 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- On November 30 the Hungarian television is to start an experimental 96-page teletext programme to be received on 200 sets with built-in decoder, and additional sets are to be produced by the Videoton and Orion television factories.

Eight pages of teletext will be recorded on videocassette and aired on the normal 1st and 2nd programmes for three to five minutes in order to expand the information service and provide publicity to teletext.

The programme will include foreign and domestic political and economic news, currency and exchange rates, market reports, medical advice, weather forecast, programme guide, information on TV reports and commentaries, cross-word puzzles and chess games.

In 1978 the Telecommunications and Electronics Institute of the Budapest University of Technology -- on the commission of the national committee for technical developement and in cooperation with the experimental institute of the Hungarian post, and Hungarian news agency and several factories -- worked out a Hungarian teletext technology and organized the first experimental transmissions.

The basic material of teletext programmes will be supplied by the Hungarian news agency.

SOLIDARITY'S TKK AFFIRMS ALLEGIANCE TO WALESA

NC271530 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 27 (AFP) -- The underground Provisional Coordinating Committee of the banned Solidarity trade union (TKK) today delivered to the Western media here a statement affirming their allegiance to union leader Lech Walesa. "Even though Solidarity is banned, Lech Walesa remains the democratically elected leader of the union. His release has opened new chances of a truce with authorities and we are ready to take this chance," the statement said. Signed by Zbigniew Bujak, Wladyslaw Hardek, Bogdan Lis, Jaunsz Palubicki and Eugeniusz Szumiejko, the statement justified the TKK's continuing support of Mr Walesa on the basis of his initial statement that he remained "true to the ideals of August 1980" after his release from internment on November 13. The TKK said it was willing to submit to the decisions of Mr Walesa concerning the dissolution of the provisional committee, but recommended delaying such an action until all political prisoners had been released.

The TKK said it had decided to cancel protests scheduled for December 13 to 17, although December 16 would remain a day of remembrance for those who died in the 1970 Baltic riots. "On that occasion we invite (Solidarity members) to commemorate the deaths of those who died in December 1970 and 1981 by placing flowers on their graves and holding masses," the document said.

In a separate statement, the TKK said an entente with the government, even after the lifting of martial law, could not be reached unless four conditions were met: 1) liberation of all political prisoners, 2) reinstatement of all people who lost their jobs because of political repression, 3) abolition of suspensions against artistic and scientific organizations, and 4) lifting of the censorship law.

A further statement, addressed to Solidarity committees abroad, said these committees abroad had only one task: "to work for Solidarity in Poland." Foreign-based Solidarity members who emigrated, and emigrants had no automatic right to leadership positions in Solidarity committees abroad, the TKK said. The last recommendation appeared to observers as a move to avoid a conflict in the Solidarity movement between Solidarity groups and the main organization at home.

GOVERNMENT COMPLICITY IN WALESA PHOTOS DENIED

AU261604 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Nov 82 p 5

[Commentary signed 'OBS,': "Spicy Photographs"]

[Text] Even serious and not at all vulgar Western papers, and also some state radio stations there, are dealing with the issue of the pornographic pictures which show, as people in the West are writing and saying, Lech Walesa in the middle of erotic enterainment. The American daily THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the Polish authorities are trying to discredit Walesa by "showing the church authorities photographs of Walesa which allegedly compromise him...."

The "Voice of America" says that Walesa is not a saint and not without sin, but in distributing such spicy pictures, the "Warsaw regime" is compromising itself.

The American television network NBC has broadcast news which, as the "Voice of America" says, "clearly comes from Polish Government sources and is meant to ridicule Walesa, and which alleges that security service agents have shown the church authorities films showing Walesa in suspicious situations and in suspicious company."

While THE WASHINGTON POST suggests that the pornographic pictures of Walesa have been faked, the American ASSOCIATED PRESS agency says that in reply to a question asked by one of its correspondents, "a Polish church dignitary denied rumors that the security service had given the Episcopate papers which disgrace Lech Walesa, and a Ministry of Internal Affairs spokesman said that 'he does not know anything about any action meant to discredit Walesa.'" In other words, the competent people know nothing about these allegedly faked, yet compromising, pictures.

However, the BBC has revealed in its own communique from Warsaw that "it is not the Polish authorities who have reported on some alleged scandal but the Western media." The BBC has also noticed that the Warsaw authorities need not publish pictures which compromise Walesa "if the Western media have already done this for them."

We do not know whether Mr Walesa has had himself photographed in spicy situations or not, neither do we know what kind of pictures have been published in the West. Besides, this does not really fascinate us much, since we are not the ones who are bigoted. However, what is crucial is: first, the uproar over the Polish security service's having installed a camera under Walesa's bed and given the results to his spiritual guardians as well as the suggestion that this is a planned campaign to discredit Walesa with the simultaneous statement that the spicy photographs have been faked; and second, the acknowledgement that no authorities have given any such pictures to church representatives, and that these pictures have allegedly only been published in the West.

Who is slandering, faking, playing dirty tricks and bringing accusations against Walesa? Everything is obscure. Nevertheless, our state services are being accused of forgery for the purpose of discrediting Walesa. From this, one is drawing far-reaching political conclusions that the Polish authorities have foul intentions and use disgraceful methods. A political uproar is forming throughout the world over pictures whose existence and very subject matter we know nothing about.

Whatever has been photographed or filmed and is being distributed in the West, no Polish state services and no church authorities have anything to do with it. Only one thing is certain in this muddy affair, and that is that for some Western mass media any pretext is good for sharply attacking the Polish state authorities.

'SEVERAL THOUSAND' ATTEND KURON WIFE'S FUNERAL

NC261851 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, the Polish dissident on a six-day leave from prison to attend his wife's funeral, was present at the services here today along with several thousand people who chanted the Solidarity song and other slogans in defiance of the martial law regime. Grazyna Kuron, 42, who died of a lung infection, was interned at the time of the December 13 martial law proclamation along with her husband and son but was released on June 1, already ill.

Mr Kuron, whom authorities have described as one of Poland's most dangerous extremists and who has since been charged with trying to overthrow the Warsaw regime, was surrounded by several opposition militants as he stood before the grave strewn with flowers and draped with a Solidarity flag. Emotions ran high during the three-hour ceremony, which included the reading of a sympathy telegram from Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who was released from detainment this month. The crowd, raising their hands in the victory sign, shouted: "Walesa, lead us to victory" and "We want a country without prisons and without army."

Mr Kuron made no other statement than to thank those present. As he left the ceremony, he was followed by hundreds of people chanting: "Free Jacek."

ATTEMPT TO HIJACK HUNGARIAN AIRLINER FAILS

NC2816033 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 28 (AFP) -- A uniformed Pole, who appeared to be an airline security guard, attempted to force a Hungarian plane in transit here to fly him to a Western country last night, sources said here. A source at the airport said the man boarded a Leningrad-Budapest flight, and was later carried from the plane, a TU-154, with serious head injuries. The source added that none of the 77 passengers on the Hungarian flight were harmed, and were to carry on to Budapest today.

Authorities at the airport -- under military control since martial law was imposed last December -- refused to comment on the incident. It was thought here that the attempted hijacker might have been encouraged by a successful bid by a security guard only a week ago. The man was reportedly shot in the foot by colleagues, but managed to force a plane of the Polish airline LOT to fly to West Berlin, where he requested asylum.

On Friday, an official Polish report said 290 Poles had attempted to hijack planes to the West since the beginning of 1981, while 32 had been arrested before they had a chance to put similar plans into action. The report did not mention the several successful bids.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES HIJACKING

LD270252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Sejm commission on internal affairs and jurisdiction discussed the problem of threats posed by terrorism and aircraft hijacking. The first hijacking of a Polish aircraft took place in 1959. The next one was 10 years later. The number of hijackings has increased during recent years. The majority of incidents of air terrorism takes place on internal routes. On the basis of the investigations it has become clear that all hijackings are prepared thoroughly. Last year and up to October of this year 290 persons who intended to hijack a plane have been revealed to the authorities and 32 persons were detained at airports or aboard aircraft under the charge of attempted hijacking.

SEJM TO CONVENE 28TH SESSION 3 DECEMBER '82

LD262252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 28th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 3 December 1982. The following items will be on the agenda: a government report on the main problems of the economy in 1983; a first reading of the budget bill for 1983 and resolutions on the balance of payments, as well as on the credit plan, monetary balance of income and expenditure of the population and the fiscal and credit policy; and a report on the government bill on the amendment of the accomodation law.

In an interview for a PAP journalist, Sejm Deputy Speaker Piotr Stefanski said that on the first day of the session a political debate concerning martial law is expected. The second day of the session will be devoted to welfare issues. Piotr Stefanski also said that the political debate on martial law will be held because of the appeal made by the commission initiating the setting up of the provisional national council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. PZPR deputies' clubs, the ZSL and the SD will meet before the Sejm session.

## Upcoming Meetings Viewed

LD262354 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Nov -- The Presidium of the Polish Sejm (parliament), in compliance with the motion of the Martial Council of National Redemption (WRON), decided to hold a Sejm plenary meeting on December 13 and 14, it was announced today.

A political debate concerning martial law will be held on the first day of the Sejm meeting, Sejm Vice-Marshal (Speaker) Piotr Stefanski said in his interview for PAP.

He stressed that the political debate is closely connected with the appeal of the commission initiating the creation of the Provisional Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON). The character and climate of the debate will be determined by that appeal and the general social expectations, he added.

He said that the Sejm will face the task of elaborating appropriate legal solutions connected with the issue.

At its meeting yesterday the Presidium of the Sejm decided to convene a Sejm meeting on December 3 to hear government information on the main economic problems in 1983.

Piotr Stefanski told PAP Sejm will also meet twice later that month: on December 23 to discuss various pieces of legislation and on December 28 to debate and adopt the 1983 budget law, a credit and the balance of payments law. It will also make a choice of one of the variants of the assumptions of the three-year plan on December 28.

The now ending year has seen an unprecedented intensification of the Sejm's legislative work. Together with the laws expected to be passed in December, the year 1982 will close in the Sejm with the adoption of over 50 laws, more than ever during recent whole four-year terms, Piotr Stefanski said and added that the legislation work for 1983 will also be extensive.

We are aware that already in the nearest future the gravity of the work will be the control function of the Sejm, especially the control of the introduction of new legal solutions, Stefanski said. Already in January the Sejm will evaluate the result of the introduction of the economic reform and the functioning of employees' self-government in enterprises, he concluded.

## Martial Law To Be Debated

LD261532 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 6 Nov -- The Presidium of the Polish Sejm (parliament) at its meeting yesterday reviewed the motion of the Martial Council of National Redemption (WRON) and decided to hold the Sejm meeting on December 13 and 14.

On the first day of the Sejm meeting a political debate concerning martial law is to be held.

This was stated by Deputy Sejm Marshal (Speaker) Piotr Stefanski in an interview for PAP today.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES CENTRAL PLAN

LD270018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Today, the Council of Ministers examined and approved the central plan for the coming year. The plan makes firm decisions contained in the precepts of the national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985, that were the subject of the 10th plenary session of the party Central Committee and were subject to broad social consultations. The making permanent and development of the positive tendencies in production are assumed to be the fundamental aims of the plan for the coming year. This should make it possible to return the global monetary and market equilibrium, to stop the fall in real wages in the national economy, to stop the fall in housing construction and to ensure its further growth and to put in order the balance of payments and investments. Plans call for nearly four percent growth in industrial production over this year.

The Council of Ministers has also examined and approved the draft state budget and balance of payments for the coming year submitted by the minister of finance.

PAP Reports Planned Tasks

LD271620 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 26 Nov -- The Council of Ministers today examined and adopted the central plan for 1983.

In 1983, industrial production is to rise by 4 per cent over 1982. The level of the extraction of coal should be stable. On the other hand, the production of the basic raw materials for industry will grow. In chemical industry, the output is to rise by almost 7 per cent, in timber-and-pulp industry -- by 9 per cent, in the light industry -- by 5.5 per cent. The agriculture's overall output is to grow by 1.5-2.4 per cent. The agriculture's overall output is to grow by 1.5-2.4 per cent. If weather conditions are favourable, the crops of the farm produce should be higher. This would create conditions for increasing the volume of animal breeding in the future. In 1983, however, animal breeding and the purchase of slaughter animals are to drop somewhat.

In 1983, the generated national income is expected to increase by 2-2.5 per cent over 1982.

According to the assumptions of the plan, the deliveries of marketables are to improve perceptibly. These supplies, estimated in current prices, will grow by [number indistinct] per cent.

The government established six operational programmes to attain the basic social goals of the central annual plan. These programmes will embrace the state road and railway transport, supplies of production means for agriculture and the food industry, supplies for health service, production of clothing, shoes production and working clothes and personal work safety devices.

The volume of foreign trade is to rise by over 11 per cent. It is especially trade with socialist countries that will experience further growth.

Capital expenditure in the national economy will grow by 1.6 per cent in 1983, as compared with 1982.

The government deemed the plan's approved tasks to be minimal. The Council of Ministers defined economic instruments to control the implementation of the plan. As a result of changes introduced in the mechanisms of the economic reform, the targets laid down in the central annual plan are expected to be exceeded.

Next, the government examined and approved drafts of the 1983 state budget and the balance of payments tabled by the finance minister and also drafts of the credit plan and of the balance of the population's money incomes and expenditure forwarded by the president of the Narodowy Bank Polski.

The 1983 plan provides for reducing the budgetary deficit of 240,000 million zlotys in 1982 to about 176,000 million zlotys. The budgetary incomes are to slightly exceed 2,480,000 million zlotys and will grow by 11.8 per cent, while the expenditure is to rise by 7.3 per cent.

Cuts in the growth of expenditure do not apply to health service, social welfare, education, higher schools and culture and arts.

The pace of expenditure for maintaining such state services as the administration, the administration of justice, national defence and public security is different than in the welfare and cultural areas, with the pace of expenditure for these state services being considerably lower.

The Council of Ministers also studied and approved the draft balance of payments, tabled by the finance minister, to be submitted for the first time to the Sejm. The implementation of the draft is expected to secure a better supply of inter-mediate and raw materials for Polish factories.

The 1983 balance of the population's money incomes and expenditure provides for the continuous rise in incomes, but their growth rate will be lower than in 1982 so as to preserve the money's real value. The implementation of the provisions of the balance of the population's money incomes and expenses is expected to promote further progress in attaining the overall market equilibrium, with very moderate price rises.

The drafts of the 1983 state budget and balance of payments, and the draft of the balance of the population's money incomes and expenditure will be submitted to the Sejm for approval.

PAP REPORTS 402 NEW TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED

LD271600 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw 27 Nov -- So far 402 new trade unions have been registered across Poland and 1,603 applications for registration have been filed with voivodship courts. Most of the applications come from small and medium-sized enterprises and unions formed in large factories and enterprises affiliate at present a small proportion of the staff. But organizers of the new union expect that interest among the employees will increase when first results of union work become visible.

PARTY OFFICIAL SAYS UNREST 'LARGELY OVER'

PM241425 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Nov 82 p 4

[PZPR Central Committee international section Acting Chief Dackiewicz undated Amsterdam interview with Hendrik de Jong: "Unrest in Poland Largely Over"]

[Text] Amsterdam -- In the last few days a Polish peace committee has arrived in the Netherlands. Its aim has to discuss problems surrounding European security and cooperation with the Netherlands Ecumenical Peace Committee. One member of the delegation was 33-year-old Dackiewicz, acting chief of the international section of the Polish Central Committee.

Sitting in the lounge of the Krasnapolsky Hotel in Amsterdam, the young high-ranking party official was cautiously optimistic about the latest devleopments in Poland. Dackiewicz pointed out that the state of martial law will soon be ended, Lech Walesa has been released and the economic figures are showing a slight recovery for the first time in a long time. On all prickly questions Dackiewicz is careful to remain on the surface. But he makes no secret of the fact that he has little time for Solidarity.

Dackiewicz was unwilling to say much about the appointment of Andropov as new Soviet party leader. "Andropov knows Poland and its problems. But I am not an expert on these matters and we in Poland do not indulge in speculations." Dackiewicz sees no simple connection between the almost simultaneous release of Lech Walesa and Andropov's appointment as general secretary. Asked whether the power handover in the Kremlin gives the Polish leadership the opportunity to launch a new initiative, Dackiewicz replied: "Poland is the Soviet Union's largest neighbor and of the socialist allies we are the largest country within the Warsaw Pact and Comecon. We know that the stabilization of our political and economic problems has an important influence on the strength of all socialist states. We have to show that we are able to solve our problems ourselves. There is good reason for a cautious optimism at present. And our Soviet comrades also see that we have the problems under control."

[Question] Has a new role been set aside for Walesa?

[Answer] Since the new trade union law Walesa is no longer an official person. Of course as leader of Solidarity he played an important role. I believe that Walesa does not now have as much authority as he had in August 1980, when he led the workers' protest. However, over time it became clear that Walesa also wanted to be a politician. But that is a completely different role. Especially after the Solidarity congress in October 1980 and after his speech in Radom he increasingly played the role of a leader of political forces.

[Question] But you know that Walesa's statements in Radom published by the Polish media were taken completely out of context?

[Answer] The context is not important. The most important thing is Walesa's position. He was no longer the leader of a trade union organization, but of a political movement.

[Question] Was the Polish communist party really not surprised by the announcmeent of martial law, and can the party still play a role now that it has no mandate, because all important decisions are made by the military council?

[Answer] According to Western propaganda, on 13 December a coup took place in Poland bringing a military junta to power. That is completely untrue. Naturally the preparations for martial law had to be kept secret. That was a question of tactics, as you can imagine. But the party was not as surprised as people in the West said was the case. After martial law was proclaimed the Sejm met in February and there was also a session of the Central Committee. The possibility of martial law had already been discussed at an earlier meeting of the Central Committee. And the party does have a mandate. In recent months a total of eight reform proposals have been passed by the Sejm. The party sits on several consultative committees. And the party wants to create an even broader basis for these reforms together with other constructive forces.

[Question] What is the role of the church in all this?

[Answer] The church could play a positive role, especially for stability in Poland. We are living with the church in one and the same country.

[Question] What is your view of former Politburo member Grabski's criticism that General Jaruzelski's policies have merely further undermined the party?

[Answer] This letter came before 10 November, when the Solidarity extremists and Western propaganda were making a meal of the general strike on that day. This is why this letter, that I have not read, did not play such a good role. The party benefits from strength and unity.

[Question] Can Poland emerge from its economic problems through its own efforts?

[Answer] We are getting major economic aid from the Soviet Union. They are supplying us with many raw materials, such as oil. This means that many factories that were dependent on supplies from the West have been able to go on working. In the last 2 years the Soviet Union has given us more than 43 billion in credits. These have been extremely important to us. In Poland politics and the economy have a great deal to do with one another.

[Question] I agree with you. But a logical extension of this is that an increase in economic aid will lead to greater political influence by the Soviet Union.

[Answer] There is a lot of propaganda about this in the West. But our economic relations with the Soviet Union are as normal as those we have with other states. I believe that our society knows of this aid and considers it to be aid without strings intended to help solve the economic crisis. The Solidarity extremists want to break our friendly historic ties with the Soviet Union. It is also striking that leading Solidarity circles have never been heard to say that they were concerned for peace and security.

[Question] But that would mean that Solidarity would be starting to play a political role, which you said you were against.

[Answer] But their phamphlets said that the Yalta agreement was anti-Polish and must be changed. That would have meant a world war.

[Question] People like Kuron have always stressed Poland's geopolitical position and said that Poland cannot leave the Warsaw Pact. These pamphlets certainly do not represent the mainstream with Solidarity.

[Answer] I do not want to say that the whole of Solidarity was behind these demands. Many workers wanted real trade unions and not the line of the underground movements, as was shown by the failure of the 10 November general strike.

[Question] So you expect no further unrests?

[Answer] The present developments in the political situation are moving slowly, but they are improving day by day. The unrest in Poland is largely over. People know that only calm and work will be able to bring better times.

PZPR'S BEJGER VIEWS PARTY POSITION IN GDANSK

AU281716 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 82 pp 3, 5

[Tadeusz Strumff interview with Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee: "Always Close to the Sea" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] I remember how in August 1981 and later on party members in Gdansk, especially in large factories, were under great pressure. Many of them experienced hard times. They were accused of everything and used feeble arguments to defend themselves....

[Answer] Many party members broke down and left us. Before August 1981 the party organization in Gdansk Voivodship was quite large, considering the number of inhabitants, and totaled 105,000 members. Of course, we have to remember how recruitment for the party was done in the old days: Quantity was often preferred over quality. Nevertheless, our losses have been considerable. Up to last December our voivodship party organization had lost 15,000 members and since last December it has lost 9,500 members.

[Question] Is it still losing them?

[Answer] Only very few, which is of marginal importance. On the other hand, individuals do join the PZPR.

[Question] What are the aims of internal party activities in the new political situation?

[Answer] The primary aim since December 1981 has been the true consolidation of our reduced ranks, the creation of unity and the mobilization of all our comrades for activity and for an open political struggle, which is the reality. The point is to take the kinds of attitudes in one's community that would help party members regain their credibility. This is why their attitudes are militant in every way. They are militant when it is necessary to solve the daily problems and worries of the people and to fight the political adversary.

[Question] Has this consolidation made progress?

[Answer] In the case of party aktivs -- the comrades with functions in the basic party organizations and in party bodies -- progress was quickly visible. Even last January or February party bodies became efficient. The basic problem -- the activization of the rank-and-file members of the shop and basic party organizations -- is, of course, a process that takes more time. It is a gradual process.

[Question] It is difficult to measure this process.

[Answer] Its results are indirect, but they are there. Our party organization numbers some 34,000 workers. It seems that such a number of workers should have its impact on the development of events in factories. Is it having it? Certain facts indicate that this is so. Strikes were soon over after the introduction of martial law. Then for a long time normal work, calm and order reigned in all factories until the October unrest. People also worked normally on 10 November.

[Question] What about the streets?

[Answer] Street demonstrations and unrest are a different matter. I have discussed the situation in the factories in which party members can directly influence the attitudes of their comrades in work.

[Question] Calm and normal work is a universal wish....

[Answer] We have become unaccustomed to political struggle and opposition. We are unnerved by every blast of this struggle, but our society is a class society with a plurality of economic and political interests. There are many people who have many reasons for disliking our system, power apparatus and party. The adversary will not disappear. There will be no idyll. The external adversary is doing his work. Every party member must realize this.

[Question] However, bitterness and disappointments have other causes, which are rooted in the protests....

[Answer] In recent times the group of people that actively supports us has greatly increased. I also think that the "silent majority," which is still not openly for our policy, but which does not support the "extremists" any longer, has increased very considerably. It is difficult to gauge this, but it is a fact that aggressive groups are few and far between and that the majority of our people does not like the activities of these groups.

[Question] It is difficult to penetrate the silent majority.

[Answer] But no task is more important than reaching this majority with the help of the facts and arguments. The basic party organizations and bodies are continuing to reach the people on an increasingly broader front and to establish ties with nonparty people. We continue to help solve multitudes of small problems facing the people and we support the activities of all social and youth organizations as well as all the structures that serve the working people. I will not cite examples. The thing is that alone we cannot achieve much. We can achieve much together -- as an entire community. This is why we are making such strenuous efforts to broaden the base of agreement and to liven up the work of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. The struggle to regain for the party its leading role in institutions in becoming more and more the struggle to regain for the party its leading role in society.

[Question] This depends to a decisive extent on the attitude of the rank-and-file party members....

[Answer] This also depends on their awareness. The party must regain and consolidate its identity to the end. The party's ideological condition was to a great extent like jelly, if I may say so. This is why many party members displayed feelings of uncertainty and misunderstanding in ideological matters and easily succumbed to all rumors and to the adversary's arguments. Many comrades had no idea of the party line. How could they defend it?

Awareness and the understanding of reality are decisive. A party member who has no "ideological backbone" is of little value. We know this even better now.

We are doing much in this regard. Without going into details, let me mention no more than the establishment of the voivodship party school, which provides courses lasting several months. Assistance is given by the higher school of social sciences. We have also intensified propaganda activities with the help of publications, posters and local radio stations and are continuing individual talks with party members in many factories. Since meetings are not infrequently "silent," direct frank talks make it possible to clear up many matters, to convince people and to induce them to take more militant attitudes.

[Question] Do you think these various measures are productive?

[Answer] I think so, although as far as awareness is concerned you cannot achieve results overnight or even in a year's time. These are really long-term processes. But the most important thing is not to sit and do nothing. We have to make attempts even if they are not immediately productive. Unfortunately, we have gotten used in the party to ordering people about for many years and even to imposing our decisions on administrative bodies. This is not so now. The party maps out the aims and lines of social policy, but administrative bodies implement this policy and issue "orders."

The party's leading role is not direct government. Many comrades, including those in the basic party organizations, are finding it difficult to get used to a situation in which a resolution is not tantamount to an "order" and in which party instructions from "above" are more general and have to be translated into the language of specifics. The need to perform political work, to convince people all the time and to carry out constant control checks is still creating difficulties. The lack of a direct relation between postulates and resolutions and between implementation and results makes one nervous and undermines one's faith in the effectiveness of party activities. Well, these are things we must learn -- gradually and the hard way.

[Question] This learning is taking place in the Gdansk seaboard under special circumstances. After all, Solidarity was born in Gdansk. It was in Gdansk that the policy with strong oppositional features had boiled over. These facts must have a bearing on the methods of party work and on the mobilization of party forces....

[Answer] There is no other way than to patiently do what is truly useful. Those who think that it is profitable for the work forces, including the large work force of the Lenin Shipyards, to persist in negative attitudes must realize that the leading role of workers must not amount to demands and protests all the time, but must be one of positive and constructive activities. It is senseless to live in the past and to succumb to emotions.

The party's main task is to foster these simple truths and to counter the activities of the political adversary.

The point is to again honestly present and clarify reality. I have in mind ideological work among the crews of merchant ships, which has been very much neglected and which is so necessary in the case of people who are often exposed to brutal hostile influences. This is a matter of a suitable base, updated materials, a radio station, an information service and a system of training. The Central Committee Maritime Commission, that was set up by the 10th party plenum, will tackle this task.

[Question] There is no doubt that under the conditions of the Gdansk party organization the issue of democracy in party life is particularly important. How should this democracy be implemented in order to ensure the effectiveness of the party's activities and discipline?

[Answer] Briefly: The point is to fully observe the PZPR statute. This observance must be full and not selective. You should bear in mind that some people still continue to talk only about statutory rights, but do little about fulfilling statutory duties.

We are doing a great deal to eliminate this imbalance. In some cases the basic party organizations dismiss party members who do not or are unable to fulfill their duties. Please remember that the disciplining of party ranks is also a long-term process.

[Question] One more question: How do you see the immediate future?

[Answer] My view of the immediate future is that we all must extricate ourselves from our economic and social collapse. This will not be easy, we are going to experience many tough moments, but I am certain that, as a party, we will be able to convince the "silent majority" of our intentions and to win it over gradually with the help of the facts and meaningful arguments because generalities and phraseology are useless. As you can see, I am an optimist....although a moderate one, since I have always been a realist.

URBAN DEFENDS GOVERNMENT PLANNING, POLICY

LD262356 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov -- In an interview for the Warsaw evening paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY, government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban rejected the view that the Polish Government allegedly had no comprehensive programme and that it was occupied only with stopgap measures.

"There is a programme of the 9th PUWP Congress serving as a basis of the government's work. Discussions are [word indistinct] on a three-year programme for overcoming the crisis. The government has an unusually broad programme of actions based on a clear-cut political line.

"The stopgap measures necessary under the conditions of the economic crisis, for instance the rationing of commodities, are clearly temporary. Despite the fact that the government must solve too many issues at a time, we have been building a reliable and coherent structure thinking about the future."

Asked about speculations on the possibility of setting up an axis of the government with the church and Catholic groupings, Urban said that "neither the government nor the church are building any such axis. These are institutions with a different role and plane of action. On the other hand, Poland needs good cooperation of the state authorities with the very influential leadership of the church. This cooperation is to cover questions of essential significance for the country and also practical collaboration in these areas of social life where the church's performance of its missions is quite natural."

When the EXPRESS WIECZORNY interviewer asked the government spokesman about response to the offer of talks made by Lech Walesa in his letter to Gen. Jaruzelski, Urban replied:

"I do not deem this letter, being only a declaration of good intentions, to be a sufficient reason for holding political talks with the former leader of the former Solidarnosc. In Mr. Walesa's letter, I did not find a political self-determination which would explain clearly to everybody who is the Walesa of today, whether it is the same person from Radom in the autumn of 1981 or a man thinking in completely different terms.

"The talk that Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak had with Mr. Walesa assured the authorities that Mr. Walesa offered satisfactory guarantees only for releasing him from the place of internment where he had stayed."

Neither did Jerzy Urban agree with the opinion held by many people that with Solidarnosc gone, the government operates outside public control. He acknowledged that Solidarnosc used to exert powerful pressure but it was a destructive pressure that did not bring positive effects. The premature pressure for free Saturdays lowered the standard of living, the pressure for a rise in wages accelerated inflation, the strike pressure paralyzed the economy, and the pressure on the administration made offices inefficient. All these kinds of pressure, and primarily the political one, resulted in what happened on December 13, 1981.

"One can say at most that not all instruments of the control of the government work have yet been functioning adequately. Despite the fact that self-management bodies are in the nascent stage, trade unions are only being set up, the government is operating under an unusually strong control and public pressure. Intellectual control of the government's actions is exercised by advisory bodies set up at the Sejm, the government, the voivodes and ministries. An expanded system of consultations held in various milieux and the society at large is also an element of control, as is the fact that representatives of the authorities have been constantly presenting all their steps on TV, radio and in the press.

"Public pressure on the authorities is nowadays stronger than ever before," the government spokesman said. "The authorities have also been functioning under the control of military bodies and that is a new level of control. The Sejm has been controlling the executive authorities very vigorously and this is held in public," Urban said.

GORYWODA COMMENTS ON NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

LD281033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] In Warsaw, the first day of the debates at the national congress of delegates of housing construction cooperatives, which is continuing the debate interrupted last December, has ended. During the congress discussion, Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the party Central Committee, stated that more favorable conditions for granting credit and financing for people who independently construct homes will be created in the near future. He also mentioned that an act is being prepared that will resolve many of the problems connected with obtaining land for construction.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES EXTRA GOODS AT CHRISTMAS

LD252350 Warsaw PAP in English 1438 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 25 Nov -- In December, with the Christmas time in view, the Polish population will receive some extra goods within the rationing sales system, the Polish Home Trade Ministry said.

This will include an extra 1 kg of sugar, an additional bar of soap and additional 300 grammes of washing powder in addition to the regular monthly ration.

There will be more chickens in the pre-Christmas time, apart from meat and meat products.

Grapefruits and lemons for children and youth will continue to be distributed in December on the same basis as in November.

ARMED FORCES INSPECTORATE SEES IMPROVEMENTS

LD261922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Today is the next working day for military local operational groups that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Military Council of National Salvation chairman, have been [word indistinct] throughout the whole country since 23 November. As emerges from information obtained by local PAP correspondents, there has been a general, considerable improvement, in comparison with the previous inspection, in the functioning of the majority of basic level administrative bodies.

The military, however, also see a change for the better in various spheres of life for city and rural inhabitants. The most important matter at present is to determine how well prepared administration offices and services are for the coming winter.

Today, the repeat inspection of Ciechanow Voivodship began. A commission, under the chairmanship of the head of the armed forces' inspectorate which includes officer specialists as well as representatives of the local community, (?is checking on) the implementation of the recommendations and suggestions from the comprehensive inspection of the voivodship carried out last May.

OBODOWSKI HAS 'FRANK EXCHANGE' WITH WORKERS

LD290952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] There was a meeting at the office of the Council of Ministers between workers from five large industrial enterprises and Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

During a direct, frank exchange of views, not only everyday problems, but also matters connected with the economy and the life of the community were discussed.

The issues raised included the excessive price increases and the weakness in the wage systems -- especially their incentive role. Mention was also made on coproduction and supply difficulties. Concrete examples of neglect and mismanagement were pointed out.

In the discussion emphasis was given to the need to rebuild mutual trust between the authorities and the community. Replying to numerous questions, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski presented the basic intentions of the government in the economic and social fields. The meeting lasted for seven hours.

STUDENT OPPOSITION TO PRIVATE FARMING CRITICIZED

AU241536 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 22 Nov 82 p 7

[Jozef Szewczyk commentary: "Life Itself"]

[Text] At the fourth congress of the Polish Socialist Students' Union, 30 students who were presenting a program entitled "Life" decided to heal both the academic community and the entire country, especially agriculture, since they want to support people who are fighting against what is "alien to socialism and communism, such as private ownership in agriculture, for instance."

We could have refrained from printing this and treated it as an example of an obvious lack of political realism. However, one's credibility does not depend on silencing such facts, which does not mean that we agree with this matter. Here are a few words on this issue.

For some Marxists, the peasant issue has always been an issue difficult to reconcile with theory. This issue did not fit the theory, which is why we also tried to collectivize by force, which the Marxist party itself has discredited quite clearly since October. Whoever does not remember that far back should at least turn to the documents of the Ninth PZPR Congress a year ago. Students of political science dealing with Marxist-Leninist thought could also do this.

Those 30 students want to wage political battle for the above-mentioned ideals. But it is necessary to have an opponent when waging battle.

I do not think it will be easy to find one in the facultry of journalism and political sciences and in several other faculties of the University of Warsaw and the Main School of Planning and Statistics. The simple reason for this is that there are so few young people from peasant background there, if there are any at all, that they are not worth mentioning. And access to education is a distinquishing feature of social justice, which is a fundamental principle of a socialist system.

But this does not interfere with battling for the socialization and nationalization of agriculture. It will alsc be possible to eliminate this embarrassing problem at one go, since only children of state employees will be studying in colleges. This would fit in with theory excellently.

Peasants should be collectivized for other reasons as well. They are too rich because they have fewer cars, refrigerators, television sets, radios, books and periodicals compared to people in the cities. But they do have tractors, combine harvesters, hogs, cattle, and -- a working day of over a dozen hours.

I do not intend to prove which sector is superior to the other when the party and the government regard both as equal. I do not believe that the people presenting the program "Life" are so far removed from life and they do not know this, although nothing indicates that they do. On the other hand, when people describing themselves as advocates of Marxist-Leninist theory are incapable of preventing the Polish Socialist Students' Union from breaking up, it is no wonder that they commence to build socialism with agriculture.

RAKOWSKI ANSWERS PARTY ACTIVISTS' QUESTIONS

LD270006 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Nov -- The current problems of the party, particularly those connected with the ongoing report campaign in the PUWP, as well as key social and economic issues of the country and individual regions and factories are the topics debate at the meetings of PUWP organizations and activists held throughout Poland.

The course of report campaign testifies to a clear upsurge of party activeness and its influence on key areas of social and economic life of the country. The discussants display critical and involved attitudes.

Some 400 party, social and economic activists from the sub-Carpathian region met today with Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Krosno. The vice-premier gave detailed answers to more than 100 questions concerning the government's policy vis-a-vis the present socio-political and economic situation of Poland, and other issues.

Minister of mining and energy, Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, met first secretaries of PUWP organizations from all Polish hard coal mines yesterday. Present were also PUWP CC members whose work is connected with coal mining.

PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski addressed party activists from higher schools of Upper Silesia in Katowice yesterday. He said that the period after 13 December 1981 brought the arresting of the economic decline, implementation of the economic reform, and vigorous legislative acitivity by Sejm. Also, the party has been regaining its strength and vigor. The party's motto must be serving the interests of the working class, in particular through defending the principle of social justice. The order of the day is to restore due rank to ideological questions. The 12th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC will be devoted to these questions, Orzechowski said.

Among members of the highest PUWP authorities who attended party report conferences in the last two days were also Hieronim Kubiak, Marian Wozniak, Tadeusz Porebski, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Stanislaw Kalkus.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES WARSKI SHIPYARD MEETING

LD272136 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (PAP) -- A party report-back conference was held at the "Adolf Warski" Shipyard on 26 November. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated.

Assessing the work of the PZPR organization at the yard in the period following February 1981, those taking part in the conference noted that it had been extremely difficult for the whole party organization. The Szczecin shipyard -- one of the largest enterprises of the Szczecin Voivodship -- had been chosen by the enemies of socialism as the site for particularly concentrated attacks on the party. The work of the party organization became more active after 13 December last year. At present both the organization and its individual members are establishing dialogue with the entire collective. A significant improvement has also been noted in production at the yard recently.

Touching on the many pronouncements concerning the difficult situation of the party organization since August 1980, K. Barcikowski expressed gratitude to all those members of the party who successfully endured trial by fire and water in the dangerous crisis and who today are giving all to strenghten party ranks. Setting out the action undertaken by the party leadership to overcome the difficult political situation, the Central Committee secretary stated that collective efforts have succeeded in bringing the country safely through its worst period.

Touching on the trial of strength which some endeavored to foist on Poland on 10 November and which Poland successfully withstood, K. Barcikowski said: The world saw that Poland has ceased to be a country of chaos. This was a victory for the whole Polish people, for such an outcome of the events of 10 November and no other makes it possible today to speak of the intention to lift martial law. The party line, the line of national agreement, has also prevailed K. Barcikowski went on.

The Central Committee secretary devoted much attention to the situation of the party, which he considers good. We think, he said, that the position in the party is now better than in 1980 and in preceding years. However, much remains to be done, especially as regards strengthening bonds with the people. Much remains to be done so that people recognize what the party wishes to achieve in the interests of the whole people.

BRIEFS

HOUSING PLAN SHORTCOMINGS -- It has become obvious that the Warsaw house building plan will not be fulfilled this year. By the end of the current year only 9,000 apartments will have been commissioned in the capital, that is less than in many previous years. The forecast for 1983 is not better. The builders plan to build about 9,700 apartments next year. The reports from construction sites, however, shows that a backward trend in this branch of industry continues. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FAR EAST, KUWAIT

AU281740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/11/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest on November 28 after paying visits to Pakistan, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Kuwait.

Through their special results, which find an expression in the important understandings and documents covenanted, these visits go down as a highly significant event in the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the respective states, to mutual interest, in the interests of welfare and prosperity. Likewise, this new mission of peace and friendship is an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of cooperation among the developing and non-aligned countries, to the promotion of the cause of detente, security, disarmament, understanding and cooperation among nations, to the building of a new world economic order, and of a world which should guarantee the peace, freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

Upon their arrival at the Otopeni Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and by other members of the party and state leadership.

A large number of Bucharesters present at the airport extended a warm reception to the RCP and Romanian state leader.

TALKS HELD WITH CANADIAN DELEGATION 25-26 NOV

AU262019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/11/1982 -- The Romanian and Canadian Ministries of Foreign Affairs held consultations in Bucharest, over November 25-26.

The head of the Canadian delegation taking part in the consultations, Daniel Molgat, Canadian assistant undersecretary of state for foreign affairs in charge of Europe, conducted talks with Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Canada was highlighted with satisfaction and the joint wish was expressed to take action for the enhancement and diversification of the bilateral relations on multiple planes. In this spirit a series of measures were examined, meant to contribute to the increase of the commercial exchanges and to the broadening of the economic, technical and scientific connection, to the intensification of cultural relations, for a better mutual acquaintance, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the promotion of peace and international collaboration. Questions of common concern of the current international life were approached too.

During this sojourn in Romania, the Canadian chief delegate, Daniel Molgat, was received by Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy, by Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and by Tiberiu Muresan, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU252059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/11/1982 -- The delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by Speaker Sufi Abu Talib, that paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on November 25. The leaving guests were saluted at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other Romanian officials.

OPPORTUNITY FOR NEW SUPERPOWER DIALOGUE SEEN

AU281745 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Stanislav Ocokoljic military commentary]

[Text] In the long period before the death of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary, the arms dialogue of the two superpowers was conducted in an exceptionally sharp tone. The change at the head of the Soviet Union has provided the opportunity to at least return the dialogue to calmer waters. However, it appears that the military factor is making wholehearted efforts to extinguish those few sparks of optimism as soon as possible.

There can be no doubt that the exceptionally developed factor of military power in both these two countries, having enormous capacities for destruction, imposes its own laws on domestic relations and is directly opposing any policy of detente and peace that is not based on a military equilibrium of the superpowers and an inviolability of maintaining this equilibrium. With this role the military forces constantly succeed in forcing new investments to strengthening them at an increasingly higher technological level. This leads to an expansion of their domestic influence and objectively increases the danger of a world conflict. For this reason the superpowers have practically reduced their relations to the concern how to prevent as reliably as possible a disaster of world proportions from breaking out. Such a disaster would unavoidably occur if this military force were to free itself from sensible control.

The extent to which this strong military factor reduces the scope of nonmilitary factors, even that of the bare minimum of efforts for peace, is demonstrated by the adoption of the spectacular decision to develop a new system of ballistic missiles, made immediately after the embargo on gas pipeline was lifted. The reply that an adequate and effective answer will be found for this decision, even outside the field of the technological race, evokes only fresh additional apprehension.

The announced new wave of the arms race, however, carries in itself a new danger because it threatens to provoke deep disturbances in the overall economic development of the world. This is a world which is objectively no longer capable of standing the past investments, and even less the new investments, in absurd means for one's own destruction many times over. The great burden of military expenditures, particularly the pressure of military factors for their further strengthening, is strongly opposed by the demand to halt armament as (?an absolutely necessary) precondition for preventing the further escalation in the general economic crisis. The conflict of these tendencies is so strong that it no longer allows the superpowers to calm them, as they did in the past, with a compromise restricted solely to ensuring that a nuclear conflict does not break out between them. The unfruitfulness of their numerous negotiations confirms that a solution is also not provided by the concept according to which a constant military strengthening is not incompatible with a simultaneous dialogue on limiting and controlling this military strengthening and even encourages such a strengthening, because it represents only a delay in a real and true disarmament which is the sole alternative to plunging into a general either economic or a military whirlwind.

The peace-loving forces in the world have offered many possible and realistic ways out of the impasse in which the superpowers have led themselves. It is up to the superpowers to take advantage of the offered chance. In this connection it is increasingly more obvious and necessary that the superpowers should make corresponding efforts toward more energetically controlling the influence and development of the military factor, primarily in one's own circle,

POLITIKA SEES ANDROPOV ACTING AS HEAD OF STATE

AU261846 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 82 p 1

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Nov -- At the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was held yesterday and today and was the first after the death of Leonid Brezhnev, who was chairman of the Presidium, no new president of the Soviet parliament leading body was elected, nor was any explanation for not electing one given.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was elected member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium yesterday, will act in the international scene as head of state with all the powers given him by the leading organ of the parliament, in the same way Leonid Brezhnev, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, acted at all top state-level international meetings up to 1977.

STAMBOLIC CABLES GREETINGS TO ALBANIAN PRESIDENT

LD281542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG) -- In his telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, congratulated him on behalf of the Presidency on the national day of neighboring Albania.

'Hostile' Policy Decried

LD262046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Skopje, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The latest declarations by Albanian leaders, in particular by Enver Hoxha, do not differ essentially from what was always been present in Albanian policy toward our country. However, this time we are confronted with a clearly expressed and extreme presentation of hostile policy on the part of the most responsible people in Albania and this is being done without any demagogic covering up of the hostile aims in relation to our country as Enver Hoxha has done before.

The essence of the standpoints and the attack on our country's territorial integrity as a whole clearly express territorial claims toward Yugoslavia. This was said by Tomislav Simovski, chairman of the Macedonian Committee for International Relations, speaking in an interview to BIRLIK (a Turkish-language paper published in Skopje) on relations with Albania, Bulgaria and Greece. Judging that the latest declarations by the Albanian leaders represent a factor not only of extreme deterioration of mutual relations but also of creating a situation which can also impose a serious deterioration of the security situation in this region and more widely in Europe, Simovski drew attention to two elements.

The first is the open expression of territorial aspirations and the encouragement of Albanian irredentists in Yugoslavia, as well as the search for allies of the same nationalistic and anti-socialist hues. The other element is the attempt to encourage the involvement in this dispute -- which was imposed by Albania -- of certain outside forces, whether from the Balkans or further afield. For many years no single responsible official has made such declarations on the international scene.

While of course taking into account all these serious threats, we must proceed in relation to Albania from the basic principles of Yugoslav foreign policy for our long-term interest lies in developing good relations with that country. However, this should not deceive well-intentioned observers or the Albanian leadership for in measuring realistically the dimensions of danger in the Albanian regime's attacks we shall find suitable ways in which to counter them.

Tomislav Simovski also spoke more widely about relations with Bulgaria and Greece, emphasizing that Macedonia makes a significant contribution to the development of good-neighborly relations in the context of the unified foreign policy. Both countries, however, proceed from their own onesided aims and interests, Bulgaria denying the existence of the Macedonian minority in its country and Macedonian identity as a whole, and Greece, similarly adopting this attitude to the Macedonian minority there and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY MESSAGE ISSUED

LD271800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 27 (TANJUG) -- The principles of nonaligned policy to which Yugoslavia adheres consistently make up the firm foothold on which nonaligned countries rely their confidence that it is within the U.S. auspices where a solution should be sought for the Mid-East crisis which has been present at the United Nations for over thirty years and whose essence is in the Palestinian problem. [sentence as received]

The above was contained in a message of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia sent by its President Petar Stambolic to the U.N. committee for the enforcement of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. The message was sent on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people. The message stresses profound confidence in the necessity of urgent and concrete steps for the Palestinian people at long last to materialize the inalienable rights which otherwise are the natural and legitimate desire of all the peoples in the world -- the right to self-determination and the right to one's own independent state on one's own national soil.

Israel's recent aggression against independent and nonaligned Lebanon, aimed at eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and world-recognized representative of the Palestinian people, had been conducted through unheard-of crimes against the innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilian population, the message says. Developments in the Middle-East situation, the message points out, today call for the whole international community to direct its concerted efforts to the bridling of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and to the finding of a lasting and just solution to the Palestinian problem.

In expressing the solidarity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities with the Palestinian people and in giving its full support to its just struggle, the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia on this occasion points out its confidence that the international community will launch a resolute action for the Palestinian people in its own state to live in peace and dignity on an equal footing with all the peoples of the world, it was said the end of the message.

Iyad Received by Dolanc

LD261048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov, (TANJUG) Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member responsible for questions of security in the PLO, has arrived in Belgrade.

During his visit he will hold several meetings and talks with Yugoslav personalities. Abu Iyad was received today by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs. During their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on a number of topical issues which characterize the present international political and security situation in the world, and especially in the region of the Near East following the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon. The high-ranking Palestinian leader acquainted the federal secretary with the details of the latest proposals for settling the Palestinian question and the PLO leadership's attitude to them.

DOLANC MEETS WITH VATICAN OFFICIAL 24 NOVEMBER

LD241236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, had a meeting last night with Msgr Achille Silvestrini, secretary for public affairs of the Holy See.

During this meeting, which took place during Stane Dolanc's official working visit to Rome, views were exchanged on some aspects of the current international situation, on relations between Yugoslavia and the Holy See as well as on relations between the state and the church in Yugoslavia. Dr Zvonimir Stenek, the SFRY ambassador to the Holy See, was present at the meeting.

STAMBOLIC SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD271516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 27 Nov 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bajina Basta, Nov 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's fundamental policy now is to wage its all-out struggle for economic stabilization by its own forces, through the settlement of the domestic market situation, substantial changes in the fuel and power policy, and by energetically cutting all spending down to the realistic proportions of objective possibilities.

The above was made clear by President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic in his speech today, Saturday, in Bajina Basta, Western Serbia, at a formal ceremony of setting into operation a newly-build reversible hydroelectric power plant on the Drina River. The joint capacity of the new plant and the already existent plant amounts to 954 megawatts. Together they will generate a total of over one billion kWh annually.

Stambolic announced that to the existing measures new economic measures will be added aimed at encouraging a higher, more intensive and higher-quality production to open up [word indistinct] chances to those who work well and whose economic operations are good, and to create a situation in which consumption will be below production. In this reference Stambolic said:

Such a strategic direction of our social development has its root in our revolution, and it has been confirmed by immense results we have so far achieved. Socialist self-management, in spite of many contradictions, has reaffirmed itself as the most progressive social relation and as the most efficient form of the working class's struggle on the road of its further emancipation.

Pointing to resistances and pressures by champions of [word indistinct] capitalist society that fell apart during the revolution as well as by followers of the statist model of socialism in which "there is no place for self-management democracy", Stambolic emphasized.

"They should know that we will not hesitate, too, in taking all measures needed against anybody who attempts to jeopardize the fundamental achievements of our revolution: socialism, self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, independence and the nonaligned policy of our country".

Since that first day of our revolution, Stambolic said, we have come under constant pressures from the left and the right, but nothing could make us either waver or stray away from the Tito road of the struggle for socialism and building socialist self-management.

He came out in favour of the present struggle for Yugoslavia's economic stabilization growing into an all-people's movement.

Stambolic also drew attention to the fact that the so-far important investments in an all-round development "have fully reshaped the country's social image" through stepped-up industrialization and a quick inflow of manpower from the countryside and into the towns. In thirty years, the share of the countryside population in Yugoslavia's human potential of over 22.5 million people was reduced from three-quarters to one quarter.

In the past thirty years, life expectancy in Yugoslavia grew longer by twenty years. Yugoslavia has got out of its centuries-long backwardness and now ranks among [words indistinct] developed industrial countries he recalled.

Stambolic warned that besides domestic weaknesses and mistakes trends in international economic relations also had "direct negative effects" on current economic difficulties in the Yugoslav economy.

In relation to the above Stambolic recalled the economic crisis in the world, large-scale unemployment, high inflation rates, the production, stagnating or dropping as well as growingly evident trends towards countries; economic isolation, deepening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries and the rising indebtedness of developing countries.

## Economists Oppose Zero Growth

AU241535 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Danilo Vukovic commentary: "Time for Action"]

[Text] It was not easy for Dr Stojan Novakovic, new president of the Association of Yugoslav Economists, to draw joint conclusions from the conference of economists of Yugoslavia, which has just concluded, and he did not even do so, not only because the scope of discussion was very wide (anti-inflation program, system, development, economic relations with foreign countries) -- the risk exists that economists get lost in this dense forest of problems -- but also because the tone of discussion was frequently dissonant, different.

It was easier for the president to list those things on which economists agree. Namely, economists speak the same language when they advocate the better functioning and development of our economic system, a stronger effect of economic laws on the unified Yugoslav market and a coordination of the current economic policy with the strategy of long-term development. They are also united in their opposition to the zero growth rate (of production, social product and so forth) which has been indicated in public, and they abhor certain measures of the current economic policy which, in their assessment, can hardly correct what is wrong, correct the structure of production and consumption, measures which at best are only mitigating in effect and partial.

If from this "repertoire" of agreement we exclude certain common truths -- in favor of which our society itself has already decided -- the emphases which relate to the growth rate, the functioning of the system and the like attract special attention. As we know, until recently our economists advocated high growth rates -- even 6 and 7 percent for production growth was small for them -- while now they are in a situation in which they oppose a zero growth rate.

If we can now say freely that earlier they were not right when they advised the economy to proceed along this dangerous track of high growth rates (and with it also excessive indebtedness, inflation), today, it appears to us, they have good reason to oppose the zero growth rate. For, zero literally means zero (no growth at all), and one cannot create anything out of nothing, and this would present little scope for getting out of economic difficulties, about which we have recently written in BORBA.

In the frank criticism, neither our economic system nor the anti-inflation program was spared. Until recently the statement of an economist (Ante Cicin Sajin) that our foreign exchange system was completely wrong, that it had a negative effect, would have sounded heretical and it was difficult to utter it (he mentioned several paragraphs of this law which act directly against the dinar). However, now that this system has demonstrated all its faults, one can speak freely about the need to review it radically and, if all its provisions are not rejected, to change it for better. In this respect the words of Dr Ksente Bogoev that "as we have learned, the balance of payments positions, such as they are, should disappear from our system," had a calming effect.

From the numerous discordant tones, where sometimes the sparks also flew, we will single out certain kinds of criticism of the anti-inflation program which, according to certain views, relies too much in its stabilization policy on money, on monetary policy, while neglecting certain other real factors (distribution and so forth) which are, according to some views, dominant (Dr Aleksandar Bajt). However, here too, it appears to us, the truth lies somewhere in the middle. One can neither ascribe a magic power to money enabling it to halt inflation nor can its important role in the stabilization policy be neglected. Therefore, the problem is to find the golden mean, particularly in activating other real factors, something on which many economists justifiably insist.

However, if it can be said that economic stabilization cannot be borne on the shoulders of the monetary policy, one must also consider the premise that a real rate of exchange of the dinar cannot by itself support exports -- although it plays an important role in strengthening the economy's competitive capability -- but that other elements are also indispensable which have, regrettably, failed (productivity, more efficient operations, reduction of costs). For this reason the insistence of certain economists on a more rapid float of the dinar, above the level that would mean setting a bridge between the domestic and foreign prices -- sounds somewhat unrealistic. This is also because the rate of exchange has two sides, having a positive effect on exports and a negative effect on inflation.

In this connection it may turn out useful to cite the question asked by an economist (Dr Zarko Mrkusic): What kind of a realistic rate of exchange is it which is determined in an administrative way and not on a unified foreign exchange market which, regrettably, we do not have, something that is a great handicap of our economy.

If we leave our certain pessimistic tones that were heard and certain academic meditations, it can be said on the whole that the conference succeeded in providing -- with the materials prepared in advance -- an analysis of our economic situation.

Otherwise, there is not much time left for sophistry, since diagnoses are available, and now is the time -- to use the words of one participant in the discussion -- for action. This means for the action of all forces, particularly economists who nonetheless are the first to have something to say when economics are involved, irrespective of where they work, our society has demonstrated its capacity to get out of difficulties and for this reason there is no room for too great a pessimism.

RIBICIC SPEAKS OF 'NEW' YUGOSLAVIA IN INTERVIEW

AU281759 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has granted an interview to Radio Belgrade within the series "The Guests of Radio Belgrade," second program. Mitja Ribicic, as interviewed by Milos Mijatic, spoke about the essential problems of our times. For this cast, we are selecting the part of the interview in which Mitja Ribicic speaks about Yugoslavia:

[Begin Mijatic recording] (?Comrade) Ribicic, thank you for finding the time to talk to Radio Belgrade in the series the guest of the Radio Belgrade second program. I propose to formulate the first question as follows: How do you see present-day Yugoslavia?

[Begin Ribicic recording] Our present-day Yugoslavia is popularly called Tito's Yugoslavia. We speak about our Yugoslavia justly as a new one. It is new because it grew out of the ruins of the old through the struggle against the domestic bourgeoisie and the occupier with the victory of our partisan war. It is new because the holder of sovereignty -- the workers class, the working people -- is new. It is new as regards the relations among the peoples and nationalities. It is new because of its specific political system with the new role of the LCY, with the SAWP showing the pluralism of self-managing interests, with the delegate assemblies. It is new as a nonaligned country which appeared in the world as such, struggling for humane, new aims with -- I would say -- new means: not the means of arms, war, violence and domination, but democratic means.

The very appearance of Yugoslavia as such in this part of Europe cut the paths of alien interests, for the essential content of our existence is the independence of our peoples and nationalities and the feeling of our working people that they are the masters, or as we say, the bosses in their own land. Just as the October Revolution opened a penetration of socialism in the world and was at the time and later on a support for the revolutions and movements to liberate peoples and countries, so our revolution -- the revolution of a small country and the revolution of small peoples -- became a support, with its experience and its humane internal practice, a support for all those who strive for peace and who strive for new relations among people and nations.

This means that our present-day Yugoslavia bears a great responsibility. It bears responsibility not only to our peoples but also a great responsibility in the world, a great responsibility for showing whether our system of socialist self-management will withstand new trials -- if you will, the trials of the world economic crisis, the trials of the world civilization crisis, in which negative tendencies are manifest: a blind arms race, terrorism, local wars, interference in internal affairs, restrictions of sovereignty of countries and peoples -- whether under these conditions, under very difficult international and internal conditions, we will be able to open up new prospects for our building.

We firmly believe in this. We believe that our country, Yugoslavia, will find solutions so that it will stay in the front ranks of the struggle for socialism. [end recording]

RIBICIC, KRAIGHER VISIT PRESIDENCY'S BAKARIC

LD270001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Zagreb 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, today visited Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. They congratulated him on the occasion of the national holiday of our socialist self-management community on 29 November.

During a long conversation they discussed many current issues, primarily those relating to our socioeconomic situation.

Having been briefed in detail on the approaches to solutions to our current economic difficulties, Dr Bakaric expressed pronounced optimism and the belief that we will overcome our problems through the unity of actions of the socialist forces of all our nations and nationalities. In a conversation with Ribicic and Kraigher, Dr Bakaric also emphasized that our workers have never been so closely bound to self-management as they are today. On the basis of socialist self-management we will be able to better organize mutual relations and establish joint solutions which will offer continued prospects for the realization of the working class interests of all of our nations and nationalities in all our socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

PRODUCTION OF ENERGY WITH COAL DISCUSSED

LD221000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 22 (TANJUG) -- While the energy crisis presses down heavily on the world, Yugoslavia is making significant efforts to make use as much as possible of its main energy potential -- coal.

It is established that 84 percent of Yugoslavia's energy potentials are in coal, above all in lignite. Over 60 percent of all lignite deposits in Yugoslavia established to date are in the Kosovo-Metohija basin, that is about 10.5 billion tons. The deposits are located at two places, one being of 268 square kilometers, the other 162 sq. km. The coal is at the depth of solely about ten metres, the layers reaching even 50 metres.

In the Yugoslva province of Kosovo measures are now being taken to create conditions for lignite exploitation, since 117 settlements, with 135,000 inhabitants in 16,500 households, are situated on the land below which lignite layers lie.

To avoid undesired effects of economic, psychological and ecological nature, spatial planning for the regions in which there is lignite, and for the entire area of Kosovo's mining-power generating system has been started.